

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

The Week ending the 13th November 1875.

1. Advertising to the difficulty experienced, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India, in recognizing His Royal Highness, from there having been no special distinction in his dress, the *Sikhshe Samachar*, of the 2nd November, asks the Viceroy to use means to secure the appearance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a garb which might be easily distinguishable from the members of his suite.

2. The same paper notices with regret the reply of the Director of Public Instruction to the memorial of the Dacca Philanthropic Association, on the desirability of appointing a professor of morality in Government colleges and schools. The views of Government, in connection with this subject, do not seem to us to be correct. There can be no doubt that the boys might grow up to be better men, if moral lessons were imparted. This is plainly seen from the results of education as imparted in the Government and Missionary institutions respectively. While the boys of the former generally turn out to be unprincipled men, those brought up at the latter are mostly men of good character. It is to be extremely regretted that a Christian Government is still indifferent to this important matter.

3. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of the authorities of the East Indian Railway Company to the extreme inconvenience which passengers are sometimes subjected to, owing to the dishonesty and oppressions of the Railway coolies and constables in connection with the booking of their luggage.

4. The *Bishwa Düt*, of the 3rd November, warns the natives against the consequences that are likely to follow from the severance of the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks. The confidence of the people will soon be shaken. This measure should, moreover, teach native shareholders, excluded as they are from any voice in the direction of the banks, to take timely warning and act accordingly.

5. The same paper fully recognizes the necessity of such an institution as the Indian League for the purpose of representing the views and opinions of the middle classes of native subjects on any measure of public importance. It is absurd to say that this object could be attained through the British Indian Association, the steady advocate of the landholders' interests. The League has wisely set to work at once, and on a subject which loudly calls for reform—the municipal administration of the city. The editor, however, calls upon its promoters to change its English name for one of vernacular origin, and to be always temperate in discussions and in making representations to Government on any subject.

Sikhshe Samachar
November 3rd, 1875.

Bishwa Düt,
November 3rd, 1875.

Bishwa Düt

in the inspection report, has had the pay of its officer reduced more than any other. The inhabitants of Chittagong pray that the Government will be pleased to direct a revision of the orders recently passed in the matter of the rural sub-registration offices, allowing each office to be judged of on its own merits.

BEHAR BANDHU,
November 3rd, 1875.

22. In continuation of his remarks on "the mortgage of land," the Editor of the *Behár Bánđhu* advises his readers to examine the title-deeds of lands carefully before making any advance of money; they should also see whether the land pays rent to Government or is held rent-free; also whether Government has made any settlement with any particular person. If so, the original documents, either in the Collectorate or Sudder Board of Revenue, should be searched for, and examined. If any transfer by sale or otherwise has been made, all particulars relative thereto should be correctly ascertained: but if it has descended to any heirs, then the certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, the *Hibahnámah*, will, or papers connected with any case in the courts, and consequent mutation of names, should be examined. In fact the successive transfers should be carefully traced down to the present proposed mortgage transaction; and if a defect be found in any of the stages, this ought to be well looked into and all doubts removed by calling for the documents and minutely inspecting them. The family genealogical chart should likewise be carefully looked at, and a certificate of a respectable vakeel obtained, to the effect that the chart is a true and a faithful one, and that the alleged proprietor has the power to sell or mortgage the property according to law. Should there be any defect in tracing the documents regularly down, care should be taken that the mortgagor has had long antecedent possession of the land.

BEHAR BANDHU,

23. The Editor of the *Behár Bandhú* asks Government to appoint a school book committee for the preparation and selection of books in the manner recently done for Bengal.

BEHAR BANDHU.

24. This paper says that rain has not fallen as yet, nor is there any prospect of it. The paddy crop is over, and very little hope is entertained of the *rubbee*. If rain does not fall, there will be a severe famine this time; though the tracts through which the Soane canal flows, will fare somewhat better; and it is on such occasions as this that the benefits arising from works like the canal are experienced.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th October 1875.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
6th November 1875.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	" Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	28th October.
2	" Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
3	" Bhárat Sangskárik" ...	Harinávi, 24-Pergunnahs	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
4	" Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
5	" Sádhárani"	Chinsurah	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
6	" Sahachar"	Calcutta	Ditto ...	1st November.
7	" Som Prakásh"	Changripottah, 24-Per- gunnahs.	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
8	" Urdu' Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Calcutta	Ditto ...	30th October.
9	" Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Patna	Ditto ...	3rd November.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

S. J. D'S.—Reg. No. 4188.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 48 of 1875.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 13th November 1875.

ADVERTING to the difficulty experienced, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India, in recognizing His Royal Highness, from there having been no special distinction in his dress, the *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 2nd November, asks the Viceroy to use means to secure the appearance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a garb which might be easily distinguishable from the members of his suite.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
November 2nd, 1875.

2. The same paper notices with regret the reply of the Director of Public Instruction to the memorial of the Dacca Philanthropic Association, on the desirability of appointing a professor of morality in Government colleges and schools. The views of Government, in connection with this subject, do not seem to us to be correct. There can be no doubt that the boys might grow up to be better men, if moral lessons were inculcated. This is plainly seen from the results of education as imparted in the Government and Missionary institutions respectively. While the boys of the former generally turn out to be unprincipled men, those brought up at the latter are mostly men of good character. It is to be extremely regretted that a Christian Government is still indifferent to this important matter.

3. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of the authorities of the East Indian Railway Company to the extreme inconvenience which passengers are sometimes subjected to, owing to the dishonesty and oppressions of the Railway coolies and constables in connection with the booking of their luggage.

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

4. The *Bishwa Dút*, of the 3rd November, warns the natives against the consequences that are likely to follow from the severance of the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks. The confidence of the people will soon be shaken. This measure should, moreover, teach native shareholders, excluded as they are from any voice in the direction of the banks, to take timely warning and act accordingly.

BISHWA DUT,
November 3rd, 1875.

5. The same paper fully recognizes the necessity of such an institution as the Indian League for the purpose of representing the views and opinions of the middle classes of native subjects on any measure of public importance. It is absurd to say that this object could be attained through the British Indian Association, the steady advocate of the landholders' interests. The League has wisely set to work at once, and on a subject which loudly calls for reform—the municipal administration of the city. The editor, however, calls upon its promoters to change its English name for one of vernacular origin, and to be always temperate in discussions and in making representations to Government on any subject.

BISHWA DUT

BHAWA DUZ.
November 3rd, 1875.

6. The same paper fears, that the works of native authors on history, selected for the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations, will practically cease to be used in the schools, being superseded by the books of Mr. Lethbridge. The Scholarship examination, from the fact that there are no less than three different historical manuals to be henceforth mastered by the candidates, has been made a very difficult test. We are, however, gratified to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor has graciously acceded to the reasonable representations of the public in this matter.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
November 4th, 1875.

7. The *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 4th November, in an article headed "Is not India burdened with taxation?" writes as follows:—Though in point of civilization, intelligence, and education Bengal may rank as the foremost province of India, yet in wealth it is inferior to many countries. Yet it is strange that she should be regarded with jealousy. If we consider the amount of revenue paid by Bengal to the coffers of the Government of India, and compare it with what is paid by other Local Governments and Administrations, we shall find that, next to Oudh, Bengal sends in the largest amount. From this calculation, however, must be omitted the heavy items paid on salt and opium. If we add these to the other items, we shall find that the amount of taxation on every person in Bengal is greatly in excess of what is realized even in Oudh. With these facts clearly before their eyes, those that still look with jealousy on Bengal may surely be charged with envy. The comparison clearly shows that Bengal is the most heavily taxed province of India. And since, with a few exceptions, almost all the Local Governments are required to pay to the Indian Exchequer a certain fixed sum after defraying their own expenditure, it may be very properly asked, Would not the abolition of the Government of India itself leave the surplus revenue in the hands of the Local Governments?

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.

8. The same paper, in an article entitled "A want of agreement," deplores the growing disagreement between the rulers and the subjects. Twenty or thirty years ago the natives were extremely devoted to the English. The oppressions of Seráj-ud-Dowlah were then fresh in their minds; while the courage and administrative abilities of the British nation endeared them to the people. "No rule can be equal to that of the English" is still sometimes heard from many a grey-headed native of India. Bengalis, in those days, placed their entire reliance on the British Government; and this fact facilitated in a great measure the British conquest of this country. They were loved, rather than feared, in those days by the conquerors. For one overbearing Englishman, who oppressed the natives, there were many others who eagerly and cheerfully sided with them and pleaded for them. Of their own accord, the rulers introduced English education among them, repealed the Indigo-planter's Contract Act in 1835, and promulgated the celebrated Education Despatch of 1854. Those days, however, have now passed away, and even with our utmost efforts we do not now succeed in gratifying the Government.

It is to be observed, with regret, that a feeling of disagreement has perceptibly grown among the rulers and the subjects. Almost every act of Government is now viewed with suspicion by the people; and notwithstanding all its protestations, they cannot get rid of this unpleasant feeling. Government, on the other hand, regards the Bengalis as hostile to its interests and those of the British nation generally; and seems to think that it is only for their inability that they are obliged to affect loyalty. And it is needless to disguise the fact that the people have thus grown suspicious as to the views and motives of Government. It is the opinion of not a few

Englishmen, that the permanent settlement of land should be abolished, for under it the profits of many are enjoyed by a few. This of course is not bad. It may be that the men are opposed to the settlement solely from a desire to benefit the country; but their opposition might also proceed from the consideration that the abolition of the settlement would give an increased revenue to Government, secure means of livelihood to a number of Englishmen, weaken the prestige of the class that now possesses some power in the country, and enable despotic Englishmen to practise oppressions with impunity. The English are found to say, that Government has no desire to give up high education, but it is simply a want of funds that obliges it to be a little more economical than before; moreover the neglect, hitherto shown to the poorer and lower classes of the people, should now give place to special attention to the subject of their education. They again say that there is no reason to deplore the abolition of State scholarships, for more favor has herein been shown to the natives than Englishmen; for while the latter are subjected to a difficult examination, the former are never required to pass any. A trustful and simple heart, of course, cannot find any cause to censure Government in this matter; but suspicion, once engendered, makes things appear in quite a different light. The State scholarships cost but little to Government: why were they then abolished? They were not founded to help candidates desirous of competing in the Civil Service, but to enable natives to proceed to England and there qualify themselves for liberal professions. How was it, moreover, that they were abolished as soon as some succeeded in passing the examinations? Government of course knew very well, that without its aid, natives would never be able to promote the cause of high education among themselves. Still it was ready to give it up. We do not now enquire whether Government deserves to be blamed in this matter; we simply deplore the growing estrangement of the subjects from their rulers, and the evil consequences of this unpleasant state of things to both. It is therefore desirable that Sir Richard Temple, who from his frequent intercourse with the people is daily becoming increasingly popular with almost all classes, should seek to remove this feeling. We believe that His Honor may, if he pleases.

9. The *Education Gazette*, of the 3rd November, remarks, in reference to the reply of Government to the memorial of the Bombay Cotton Mills, on the subject of the recent Tariff Act, that it would have been desirable if Government had placed before the public all the information at its disposal, which may warrant any assumption as to the permanency of the rising cotton industry of Bombay; for unless that industry were said to have reached a stage where its progress and performance are undoubted, some sort of protection would be extremely necessary to foster its growth. A revival of the cotton industry of India—this time of course with the aid of steam-appliances—is eagerly desired by natives.

10. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the inconvenience, the people are subjected to from want of a Money-Order Office at Contai in Midnapore. It is the head-quarters of an important sub-division on the Bay of Bengal, and as such it is resorted to by large numbers of merchants and other people on business, who, in transmitting money, are greatly inconvenienced by the scarcity of currency notes in the local sub-treasury.

11. The *Grámbártá Prakáshiká*, of the 6th November, asks Lord Northbrook to provide for sufficient opportunities to the people to see the Prince of Wales; otherwise they will be greatly disappointed.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
November 3rd, 1875.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

GRÁMBÁRTÁ
PRAKÁSHIKÁ,
November 6th, 1875.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
November 6th, 1875.

12. Adverting to the low pay of the officers of rural post-offices, and the difficulty they find in being obliged to keep in stock postage stamps for sale of a fixed value, the same paper prays Lord Northbrook to authorize the sale of stamps to these persons on credit.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

13. A correspondent of the same paper notices with regret that on emigration vessels, coolies, proceeding to the tea districts, suffer great inconvenience from want of proper accommodation, medicines when sick, and supervision. In the tea-plantations, they live apart from each other, and are compelled to do an excessive amount of work. It seems to be the general impression that there is none to care for them. It would be better if Government were to make enquiries into the subject.

HINDU HITOISHINI,
November 6th, 1875.

14. The *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 6th November, is highly gratified to observe, that the Lieutenant-Governor has graciously complied with the reasonable representations of the whole native press on the subject of text-books for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination. The editor, however, notes with regret, in the authorized list, that no less than three books on the subject of history alone have been prescribed. This will make the examination a really difficult one to lads of tender age, who generally compete in it.

HINDU HITOISHINI.

15. The same paper notices with gratification that Government has most wisely and justly conferred the title of Rajah on the public-spirited and charitable zemindar Ráya Kálí Náráyan Ráya Chowdhurey, of Bhowal.

DACCA PRAKASH,
November 7th, 1875.

16. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 7th November, dwells at great length on the error of Government in appointing the Stevens' Commission. The report of the Commissioners has established the fact of the murder of Habiram, as well as a total want of evidence to prove the existence of a conspiracy against Stevens. By giving way to the clamour raised by the Landholders' Association, Government has been guilty of partiality to men of its own race; for a Commission of this sort is quite an unprecedented proceeding. This measure will be productive of injurious consequences. The police and the law courts will be henceforth naturally disposed to remissness in their efforts to bring an offender to justice, should he chance to be a European; while the poor coolies will be haunted by a constant dread of the planter, who will be led to practise fearful oppressions with impunity.

SADHARANI,
November 7th, 1875.

17. The *Sádháraní*, of the 7th November, laments the growing dissatisfaction of the Native Princes with the Government of India, caused by the reckless indiscretions of the Foreign Office. While the gradual advance of Russia into Central Asia has generated a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity in the native mind, Government has forgotten the valuable services rendered by the Native Princes during the mutiny of 1857; and practically ignoring the fact of Russia's advance, is continually wounding their feelings. The Government seems to be ignorant of the fact that, by keeping them in good humour, it may command resources, which will enable it at any time to set at defiance a hundred Russias. We hope the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be availed of to pacify the growing discontent of the Native Princes.

SOM PRAKASH,
November 8th, 1875.

18. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 8th November, complains that a number of Anglo-Indian papers, as the *Englishman*, take a pleasure in periodically writing against the Native Press. The supposed disloyal tone of the vernacular papers is much condemned and expatiated on, in utter disregard of the fact, that much of the apparent hostility of the Native Press to the views and motives of Government proceeds from the ignorance of its members; and

forgetting, in their selfish rage, that it possesses perfect liberty, the Anglo-Indian papers cannot restrain their indignation, when they find the faults of Europeans exposed in the Native Press ; and they seek to confound Government with non-official Anglo-Indians. It may be asked, is writing against Europeans the same as writing against Government? Does not the *Englishman* himself sometimes write strongly against Government and its acts? And if he is justified in doing this, surely the Native Press can never be found fault with, for saying unpleasant things in connection with public men and measures, whenever these appear to be wrong. The great fault of the Native Press, which is misconstrued as one of disloyalty to the British Government, is a fault of manner. It has not yet learnt to discuss public measures temperately, but independently. The objection to the spread of English education among natives, on the ground that it has made them disloyal, is futile ; for a knowledge of the subject will show that the reverse is the fact, and that the more advanced this education, the deeper is the loyalty to the British Government.

19. The same paper complains that, by refusing to accede to the prayer of the Bombay Cotton Mills' Association, the Government of India has placed great obstacles in the way of the development of its industry. In the case of India, protection is necessary for a time ; but instead of affording this, Government has rather gone to the other extreme to benefit Manchester.

20. Adverting to the intelligence, wealth, and education of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and the abuses in its municipal administration, in which the middle classes of the citizens have no voice, the *Sahachar*, of the 8th November, beseeches Sir Richard Temple to introduce the elective system of municipal administration into Calcutta.

21. The same paper complains that Government remains still indifferent to the fearful outbreak of fever and cholera in Konnaghur and adjacent villages, though the subject has been repeatedly brought to its notice.

SOM PRAKASH,
November 8th, 1875.

SAHACHAR,
November 8th, 1875.

SAHACHAR.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th November 1875.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
13th November 1875.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	" Sulabha Samáchár "	Calcutta	Weekly	2nd and 9th November.
2	" Burrisal Bárthábáh "	Burrisal	Ditto	3rd November.
3	" Bishwa Dát "	Kálighát, Calcutta	Ditto	3rd ditto.
4	" Amrita Bazar Patriká "	Calcutta	Ditto	4th ditto.
5	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	Ditto	5th ditto.
6	" Grámbártá Prákáshiká "	Comercoolly	Ditto	6th ditto.
7	" Hindu Hitoishini "	Dacca	Ditto	6th ditto.
8	" Dacca Prákásh "	Ditto	Ditto	7th ditto.
9	" Sádháraní "	Chinsurah	Ditto	7th ditto.
10	" Som Prákásh "	Chángripottáh, 24-Per- gunnahs.	Ditto	8th ditto.
11	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	Ditto	8th ditto.
12	" Samáchár Chandriká "	Ditto	Bi-weekly	11th ditto.
13	" Sambád Prabhákar "	Ditto	Daily	29th October to 4th November.
14	" Sambád Púrnachandrodaya "	Ditto	Ditto	9th, 10th, and 12th November.
15	" Jám Jehán-numá " (in Persian)	Ditto	Weekly	5th November.
16	" Urdu Guide " (in Urdu) ...	Ditto	Ditto	6th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

F. B.—Reg. No. 4755.

JOURNAL ZHOU

REAGANT FRACTIONATION OPTIMIZATION

Concurrentemente, el 11 de febrero, se realizó la reunión de la Comisión de Coordinación de la Caja de Pensiones para la Vejez y de los Trabajadores.

5731 *Asplenium N. Amer.*

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